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TO-DAY'S CABLE.

(Reuters Service to the China Mail.)

SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, October 9.
Silver is quoted 63-62½. The
market is steady.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuters Service to the China Mail.)

BRITAIN A REAL DEMOCRATIC COUNTRY.

LONDON, October 7th.
Mr. Lloyd George, speaking on domestic affairs at the luncheon given in Field-Marshal Sir E. Allenby's honour at the Mansion House, said that the recent strike had proved that Britain was a real democratic country, and that it was public opinion, not Prussianism, in the industrial economic world, which must prevail.

Britain had again rendered a deep and lasting service to real freedom by defeating the effort to strangle the community into submission. (Cheers.) He thanked the multitudes who frustrated the attempt. These multitudes had proved their efficiency.

Mr. Lloyd George proceeded to affirm that the Trade Unions could not win without public opinion. On the other hand, resistance of the Trade Unions' demands must satisfy that innate sense of justice and fair play which was a characteristic of the British people.

That might sound commonplace, but he reminded his hearers that there was a section of quite honest and sincere men here and in other countries who were tired of the process of convincing their fellow-countrymen of the justice of their claims and had come to the conclusion that more direct and more forcible means should be utilised to achieve their purpose. That movement was dangerous to the whole fabric of society, and must be defeated. (Cheers.)

Instead of depending on the justice of the case, the tendency was to calculate what forces could be got to support it, and whether they were powerful enough to ride down every obstacle. That was a perilous movement, and every country must demonstrate that it could not succeed. (Cheers.) Britain had once again done a lasting service to humanity, civilisation, and real freedom by defeating the effort to hold up the community. (Prolonged cheers.)

This movement had been anxiously occupying the minds of all who had the supreme voice in public affairs for months. He characterised the public support of the Government in the recent strike as the most remarkable demonstration of spontaneous will which any nation had ever exhibited.

It had been suggested that the organisation which fought the strike was a purely war organisation and that as soon as demobilisation was completed things would be as of old. Let there be no mistake about that, proceeded the Premier, for, if demobilisation had been complete, it would have suited the Government better, because they would have had more transport.

Transport was vital. He realised in February that trouble was coming and he then left the Peace Conference for London and started the Government's emergency organisation which, he emphasised, was purely civilian, hence it would not disappear as soon as demobilisation was completed.

Another lesson of the strike was that the community must deal with the claims of all classes justly. It must pay the proper price for a man's property whether it was land, buildings, or labour, if the community needed that property. (Cheers.)

The Premier concluded by saying:—"We made it clear that the nation means to be master in its own house (loud cheers). Firm master, and a strong master. We must make it clear that it means to be a just master, but always master. (Cheers.) From this will spring not strife, quarrels, suspicion—which are paralysing the activity of the nation at a moment when you need it all, when the nation is staggering under heavy burdens, and wants every shoulder to lift it along—but co-operation. In the old phrase, we want to strengthen our common trust." (Loud cheers.)

HAVAS REVIEW.

PARIS, October 7th.
A Havas message says:—"It is expected in Conference circles that Japan will ratify the Treaty of Versailles about October 15th, and Japan will thus be the fourth great Power to ratify it."

PARIS, October 7th.
In Peace Conference circles in Paris, it was stated yesterday that in spite of American opposition to French, British and Belgian lists of officers whom Germany is to be called upon to deliver to the Allies under the Responsibilities clause of the Treaty of Versailles are practically completed. These lists will be combined and handed to the Supreme War Council within a month.

France's list will call for more than 100 German military chiefs and subordinates, who will be charged with having broken the laws of war on French territory.

TRIBUTE TO FIELD-MARSHAL ALLENBY.

LONDON, October 7th.
The Premier, speaking at the luncheon at the Mansion House in honour of Field-Marshal Sir E. Allenby, said that the latter had done more service to his country and to mankind. His brilliant victories greatly contributed to the overthrow of the Central Powers by making Bulgaria impotent and opening the door to the defeat of Austria.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuters Service to the China Mail.)

COAL OUTPUT IN UPPER SILESIA.

PARIS, October 7th.
The Supreme Council has decided to send an Inter-Allied Commission to Upper Silesia to ensure the normal output of coal.

STEPS TO RE-VICTUAL AUSTRIA.

PARIS, October 7th.
The Supreme Council has decided to appoint a sub-commission to sit in Vienna to take steps to re-victual Austria.

INVENTORS OF THE "TANK."

LONDON, October 7th.
The Judicial inquiry into the claims for bounties by eleven officers and others claiming to be the inventor of the tank was continued to-day. Mr. Churchill, giving evidence, did not attribute the invention to "this or that man," but said that the efforts of certain men culminated in its perfection.

OBITUARY.

SYDNEY, October 7th.
The death is announced of the Hon. Alfred Deakin, ex-Premier of the Australian Commonwealth.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, October 7th.
Silver is quoted at 63d. spot and 63½d. forward. The market is steady.

PREMIER'S ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

LONDON, October 7th.
To-day was the Premier's first public appearance since the beginning of the strike and the enthusiastic cheers of the big crowds on route and in front of the Mansion House constituted a remarkable demonstration. He was compelled to respond to the loud calls for a speech, he stepping forward to the balcony, he thanked them for the ovation, remarking that he had come to honour one of the most brilliant commanders the British Army ever had in the field. (Loud cheers.)

THE BALTIC PROVINCES.

PARIS, October 7th.
The Supreme Council has considered the German reply regarding the evacuation of the Baltic Provinces, unsatisfactory and has instructed Marshal Foch to send a new Note.

Marshal Foch has been instructed to draft a reply to Germany agreeing to Germany's request for the appointment of an Allied-German Commission to enforce the evacuation of the Baltic Provinces, but this was to be conditional that the German Government were not to be freed from their responsibility, and should undertake to withhold pay and food from the occupying troops after a certain date, also advising the Allies that they would not revoke their coercive measures before compliance.

M. CLEMENCEAU TO RESIGN.

PARIS, October 7th.
M. Clemenceau has announced that he is finally determined to resign after the elections.

ADMIRAL KOLTCHAK OCCUPIES TEBOLSK.

LONDON, October 7th.
An official statement from Omsk, dated October 6th, states that Admiral Koltchak, supported by a naval flotilla, occupied Tebolak, and made large captures of men and material.

OUR POETS.

THE QUARRELLERS.

What a woful want of wisdom,
What a wilful waste of wealth—
Wealth of peace and pleasure,
Wealth of happy leisure—
When we fume and worry,
And quarrel in a hurry

And endanger even health,
Just to prove, au pied de lettre,
Then come other words are better,
Let it pass.

He's an ass.

What's it matter how they sneer
Swanking compliments and butter
Batter at our self-esteem?

Is it sensible to scream,
In our own eyes fondly gazing
Creatures splendid, most amazing,
As Gods walking in some dream?

Ah! no, good friends, no, no,
In the welter here below,
We're a lot of fools together
Exposed to fortune's weather
And we're all to die at last

When this dream of life's past,
And life level with the rest
Where our feet have often pressed
Dumb at last and quiet,
Done with all the riot

Of jealousy and envy and every
angry hate.

Is it worth it? Let us quell
Life's joys and let us laugh,
And so defeat the devil and be
masters of our fate.

T. B.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

(Translated for the China Mail from the Wah Tat Yat Po.)

A JAPANESE DEMAND.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 9.
Japan demands that the Chinese squadron at Mu Kai be put under the direction of Japan according to the terms of the Sino-Japanese military Pact.

GENERAL FENG KUO CHANG.

General Feng Kuo Chang, the ex-president, returned to Tientsin on the 7th inst.

CONSULATES AT FRENCH PORTS.

Telegrams have been received from Chinese immigrants in France asking the Government to make immediate approach to the French government about the establishment of Chinese Consulates at Saigon and other French ports.

PEACE DELEGATES' WARNING.

Dr. Wellington Koo and Dr. Wong Ching Ting wired from Paris urging both the North and the South to make peace early. They warned that if peace be further delayed, diplomatic matters will be affected.

REPAYMENT OF DOMESTIC LOAN.

The Cabinet has decided to repay the domestic loan of the 5th year of the Republic next Spring by drawing lots.

MR. TANG SHAO YI DETERMINED TO RESIGN.

General Kan Wan Pang, the Premier has received a telegram from Mr. Chum Chun Hsun stating that Mr. Tang Shao Yi has disregarded persuasions to remain chief delegate and that there is no hope of reopening the Shanghai peace Conference unless Mr. Wong Yap Tong be removed.

MORE JAPANESE AMMUNITIONS.

General Chu Shu Tsang was proposing to order secretly the purchase from Japan, of 500 guns and 500,000 rifles. When this was reported to the Premier he became very angry and forbade it.

CIVIL SERVICE

GRIEVANCES.

H.E. the Governor's refusal to grant their request for treatment equal to that meted out to the Senior Staff, was received with much dissatisfaction by the subordinate staff of the local Civil Service, and we learn that one of the Senior Clerks of the Service has sent circular to his colleagues asking for united action in the matter. It is understood that a meeting will be held soon to discuss the situation and if all are in favour of the resolutions which will be proposed, subscriptions will be collected for the purpose of enlisting legal help in the matter. The name of the Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., is mentioned as the most likely counsel to be approached in the matter. He will be asked to advise any committee appointed by the subordinate members of the Civil Service.

Most of the members of the subordinate staff interviewed by our reporter are delighted with the selection made by the chief movers in the scheme so it will be up to Mr. Alabaster to do his utmost after he has been approached in the matter to justify their faith in him.

While on the subject of the Civil Service, it is interesting to note that there is a rumour that the Home-recruited staff are planning the formation of a Civil Service Association to further the interests of the members of that service. Rules and by-laws have been drawn up, and these have been forwarded to H.E. the Governor for an expression of his opinion.

The rules provide that the Police and the Prison Wardens shall not be eligible for membership.

The latter are very much against the decision to exclude them and they claim that they are as much "civil" as any other branch of the Government Service. They argue that if they are considered semi-military then all the members of the other branches who are members of the Hongkong Defence Corps are in the same position as they; the fact that one is a member of the Defence Corps would make him as much semi-military as the Police and the Wardens.

Perhaps these responsible will reconsider their decision after this convincing bit of argument.

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HONGKONG UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The first general meeting of this Session of the Hongkong University Medical Society was held on Oct. 9 when officers for the current academic year were elected.

Prof. K. H. Digby, the President, in the course of his address, said that the Society, which is a voluntary association, played a very important part in a University.

It could not be a mere technical school in which students were taught a number of facts. It should be a place in which students learn to think for themselves. He said a University Professor should not be merely a purveyor of knowledge, but a stimulator of thought. The student should be made to use his own powers of reasoning, and not merely to accept what is put into his mind.

Prof. Digby, in referring to the medical curriculum, said it was not enough to be a doctor, but to be a physician, and to be a physician one must have a habit of always learning what is new. He said that the medical student should be a man of original thought and serious criticism.

The President then said that the Hongkong University was still in its childhood and would not have fully established its title until it produced original research of value.

By encouraging critical thought, the Medical Society might stimulate some of its members to attempt to add to the common store of knowledge, to attempt the fascinating exploration of the unknown world, to discover a problem in medicine or other science, they could find that, of whatever nationality, they were joining together in what had been termed the "Great Adventure" of mankind to improve the lot of the species.

Man had always been a rebel against Nature. Other animals remained stationary, only improving in themselves or in their condition by some blind chance. Man, however, tried to improve himself by intelligent effort, but though his mistakes had often led him into disaster, his successes had raised him far above all other creatures in the animal world.

Prof. Digby further said he had just returned from Europe, which he found a land of "hardly conventional" where the fruits of the toil of centuries had been worked in a few years' time. It would make one wonder whether the peoples of the East were really going to benefit from the learning of the West.

He supposed that the one distinctive feature of modern Western learning was the experimental method, which had done more for the benefit of mankind in the last century than any other agencies in twenty centuries.

Man must choose between two things: a static method, ridden with disease, generally unimproved, ignorant and superstitious, through out the ages; or a method ready to take the risks of widespread education, science and research in an adventure to improve the common lot.

It was a gratifying fact for him to learn that the Society was very successful in its efforts to promote social intercourse at its regular meetings as well as at its Annual Dinner and occasional entertainments.

The majority of last Session's papers were written by undergraduate members, and a keen discussion of the papers read was strongly evidenced by the members and friends of the Society.

The meeting then terminated with a vote of thanks to the retiring Hon. Secretary, Mr. V. N. Alvarez, who had done really sterling work.

SERIOUS GOLF ACCIDENT.

Le Journal reports that, whilst playing golf at Deauville, Baron James de Rothschild was struck in the eye by a ball, shattering the bone. He was wearing, and necessitating the subsequent removal of the eye. The patient was reported to be making satisfactory progress.

Deauville-Baron James de Rothschild, who was injured by a golf ball here is progressing as well as possible. It is practically certain that his left eye will be saved.

Baron (or Mr., as he is generally known) James de Rothschild is the eldest son of Baron Edmond de Rothschild, and belongs to the French branch of the great family of bankers. He is well known on the Turf, and in England and France. He has never won any of the classic races, but on several occasions has been proved successful. Mr. de Rothschild is an art collector, and has written a book on the subject, which was published by Stokes & Co. in 1915. He married Miss Dorothy Ffrench, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Pinto.

A STREET FIGHT.

DISTRICT WATCHMAN SEVERELY INJURED.

Before Mr. N. L. Smith this morning at the Magistracy, seven Nanyang men appeared in the dock charged with creating a disturbance and acting in a disorderly manner in Jubilee Street, while one was also charged with resisting arrest by a district watchman.

The district watchman, with bandages on his head and blood stains on his clothing, gave evidence to the effect that at 11.15 a.m. on the 9th inst., while he was on duty in plain clothes in Jubilee Street, he noticed fighting going on between some men. He went up, and dispersed the crowd, and gave warning to them not to fight. Immediately afterwards, the men gathered round again, and continued their fight. He went up again and arrested the fifth defendant. The first defendant rushed at him with a bamboo pole, and he was struck on the head. Watchmen came up, and arrested the other defendants.

His Worship: I will bind them over.

Inspector Murrison: I will ask your Worship to punish a party.

His Worship: But, we do not know what the fighting was about.

Inspector Murrison: The defendants were fighting against each other, on account of money matters.

Sergeant Cockle: I saw something of the fighting.

His Worship: I take your evidence.

Sergeant Cockle deposed that at 10.30 yesterday morning, while he was on a train returning to No. 2 Police Station from the Government Hospital, he heard police (Civil) blowing from the direction of Jubilee Street. He got off the train, and saw a crowd of thirty or forty men, who were arrested. The last witness was a man named Lee, who was arrested. He noticed bleeding on the ground, and a number of police officers and broken pieces of glass. A crowd of about 200 or 300 people gathered. The second defendant, named him, seventh defendant appeared. He said he had no money and was set upon by four men including a fifth defendant.

His Worship: This is a very serious case, was it on the same day, or the previous night?

Defendant: Only a few minutes before the fight.

The seventh defendant said that three weeks ago the second defendant borrowed from him 50 cents and promised repayment whenever he had money. He saw he had money yesterday and asked him for the 50 cents, but he refused to pay, and the talk ended in a quarrel.

Each of the defendants was sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour.

The first defendant was then charged with resisting arrest.

His Worship: Was this man under arrest at this time?

Witness: Yes.

His Worship: Did you tell him you were a watchman?

Witness: I told him so, but he would not understand what I said.

His Worship: You were then in plain clothes?

Witness: Yes.

Defendant said that he had no knowledge of the fighting. He was simply a passer-by, and when he saw his countrymen in trouble, he went up to know what was the matter, and he was arrested.

His Worship: Yes, but why did you resist when you were under arrest? Six weeks.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND MEN'S SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of Members of the Church of England Men's Society (St. John's Cathedral Branch) was held last Tuesday evening at St. Paul's College.

Dr. H. G. Earle was in the Chair and was supported by a good attendance. The report and accounts for the past Session were presented and adopted. The following were elected to serve on the Committee for the coming Session:

(President) Rev. H. Copley Moyle, Revs. W. T. Featherstone (Clerical Secretary) and Waldegrave, Messrs. L. Forster, J. W. Mitchell, T. G. Fleming (Hon. Treasurer), and A. J. J. Martin (Hon. Secretary).

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded Dr. Earle upon his resigning the Chair. Dr. Earle suitably replied.

UNREGISTERED SOCIETY.

At the Magistracy this afternoon, two men appeared before Mr. Lindell, one charged with being the keeper of an unregistered society named the Po Tai Club at No. 50 Tai Yuen Street, and the other charged with being a member.

Mr. E. Davidson appeared for the first defendant.

A Clerk from the S.C.'s office said that the same was not registered, as there was no entry in the books. But an application was once made, and it was refused by Mr. Hallifax.

The case was proceeding as we went to press.

WHY TANG SHAO-YI RESIGNED.

SECRET NEGOTIATION BEHIND HIS BACK.

At a meeting of the Southern Delegates in Shanghai on October 2 Mr. Tang Shao-yi, the Chief Southern Delegate, made the most important announcement in connection with the Internal Peace Conference since its rupture in May last. It was nothing less than that he had finally resigned his position as Chief Delegate and had made his decision absolute by despatching the seal of the Delegation to the Government at Canton. The seal was formally handed over and a telegraphic report that this function had been completed reached Mr. Tang on Oct. 2.

Though it is true that Mr. Tang formally tendered his resignation on three previous occasions, on May 15, 22 and at a subsequent date, it was never accepted by the Military Government at Canton and the seal was left with Mr. Tang and it remained in his possession until quite recently. Some time last week, however, Mr. Tang came to a decision to sever finally his connection with the Peace Conference and to this end despatched a business friend to Canton with the seal for the purpose of handing it over to the government there. This was done on September 30 and Mr. Tang received a telegram which laconically stated "done."

In an interview with a representative of the "North China Daily News" Mr. Tang explained that the reason for his taking this step was the apparent lack of sincerity on the part of some at least of the more important elements in the South, and the invidious position in which he had been placed by the fact that secret negotiations had been proceeding behind his back between Canton and Peking. The position created, he said, was an impossible one and he had been forced at last to take this final step.

A LOSS TO THE CAUSE.

In the resignation of Mr. Tang Shao-yi, the South has lost a spokesman who did them good service at the abortive conference which began on February 20 in the old German Club. He was then faced with a difficult task. From some date prior to the meeting of that conference the question of the continuation of the Shensi had been a very hot topic. Allegations and counter-allegations flew between the two parties and it was only by a strong action in only by a proceeding no further threatening violence until fighting with the conference stopped in Shensi had been definitely suspended about that Mr. Tang at last declared war—a temporary state of war which was far in that province. It was his ultimatum to that effect which brought about the suspension of the resignation of the whole of Northern Delegation.

With the resumption of the sessions the real struggle began and Mr. Tang pursued the course which his policy dictated firmly but courteously and by the rectitude of his conduct before the Conference maintained, throughout, the credit which his initial success over the Shensi question had earned for him. Matters progressed between him and Mr. Chu Chichien until it was stated on April 14 of this year that much progress had been made upon the discussion of subjects bearing upon administrative questions.

THE EIGHT DEMANDS.

The next crisis came upon the presentation of the eight demands by Mr. Tang, involving the recognition by the North of the illegality of the dissolution of Parliament by the Presidential Mandate of June 13, 1917, when the Conference again broke up and to date has not been resumed, though Mr. Wang Li-tang has been in Shanghai ready to meet the Southern Delegates.

What the exact effect of Mr. Tang's resignation will be is not at present clear. It would seem that with his departure from the scene of operations, the Southern Delegation is left without a head and without seals, in fact, does not exist at all. Whether the resignation will in the event be accepted by the South is entirely another matter, though it is hard to see what else they can do in view of the very definite attitude taken by their chief representative in Shanghai. On the other hand it is extremely probable that there will be no further talk of a Conference in Shanghai and that the secret negotiations which have been progressing between the military elements on both sides will result in a patched-up understanding the conditions of which may or may not include some concessions to the Constitutionalists. The position seems fraught with considerable danger to the principles for which the Constitutionalists have been fighting and negotiating, though it is only fair to Mr. Tang to acknowledge that the way he has taken is the only dignified way out of a most invidious position.

Mr. J. Arnold, the secretary of the Steamboat Company, has not left Hongkong. The "J. Arnold" in the passenger list must have been another man.

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SPORTS.

LAWN BOWLS.

SHANGHAI AGAIN VICTORIOUS.

The Shanghai Interport bowling team scored its third victory yesterday at the expense of the Civil Service Club, defeating them by 24-18. The match was played on the Civil Service green, and the visitors were all loud in their praise of the well kept lawn. They all vote that it was the best green they have played on. This speaks a lot for Mr. W. Hill who is responsible for the well kept condition of his Club's lawn. Having defeated the Kowloon C.C., the Kowloon B.C.C., and the C.S.C., the visitors now have to their credit 3 wins out of 5 matches played, and if they get the better of the Police R.C. this afternoon, when they play their last match, they will have no reason to be dissatisfied with the result of their visit to Hongkong.

A description of the game is appended.

Shanghai looked like the winners all through the match. In the first head they scored five points, thus establishing a safe lead which was never overhauled. The Civil Service scored one shot in the second head, only to see the visitors add another to their total in the next head. In the fourth head the Civil Service scored two shots. Scoring was slow in the next four heads. When the eighth head had been completed, Shanghai had 8 points to their opponents' six. The visiting four continued to force ahead with commendable steadiness, and the scores after the twelfth head were:—Shanghai, 14 points; Civil Service, 6 points.

At this stage, with the game well in their hands, the visitors, playing with great skill, made the result absolutely certain by scoring, in the thirteenth and fourteenth heads, 5 and 4 shots respectively, the score then reading:—Shanghai, 23; Civil Service, 6. From this point onwards the visitors trailed off. The Civil Service took advantage of every opening that offered itself, so that, at the end of the game, their score had risen to 18. In the eighteenth and twentieth heads, they scored three shots each. They deserve credit for their plucky uphill work in the closing stages. Shanghai totalled 24 points to the home team's 18, and, therefore, won the match by 6 points.

Mr. W. Hill officiated as official referee and scorer.

The teams and the scores were as follow:—

CIVIL SERVICE. SHANGHAI.

J. J. Blake	F. L. Marshall
P. T. Lambie	A. W. McCallum
R. Duncan	A. A. Malcolm
E. J. Stanley	Geo. McMurdo
(skip)	(skip)

Heads.	Shots.	Total.	Shots.	Total.
1	0	0	5	5
2	1	1	0	0
3	0	0	1	6
4	2	3	0	6
5	0	3	1	7
6	1	4	0	7
7	2	6	0	8
8	0	6	3	11
9	0	6	1	12
10	0	6	1	13
11	0	6	2	14
12	0	6	5	19
13	0	6	4	23
14	0	6	0	23
15	2	8	0	23
16	1	11	0	23
17	2	14	0	23
18	3	17	1	24
19	0	17	0	24
20	3	17	0	24
21	1	18	0	24

CRICKET.

K.C.C. v. R.E. AND INDIAN ARMY.

The Kowloon C.C. will be at home to the R.E. and Indian Army tomorrow at 2.15 p.m. The following will represent Kowloon:—J. Skalk, A. A. Claxton, P. H. Cobb, C. Stapleton, J. V. Braga, E. L. Braga, K. R. Macaskill, E. C. Carr, Pestonji, B. D. Evans and L. E. S. Hodge.

Mr. J. Arnold, the secretary of the Steamboat Company, has not left Hongkong. The "J. Arnold" in the passenger list must have been another man.

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TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE (KOWLOON BRANCH).

A JUMBLE SALE

—WILL BE HELD IN St. Andrew's Church Hall.

ON WEDNESDAY, October 15.

FROM 3 o'clock to 6 o'clock.

ALL ARE WELCOME.

Contributions of any description sent to the Hall on the Morning of the Sale will be gratefully received.

HONGKONG HOCKEY CLUB.

By kind permission of The Hongkong Cricket Club there will be a Meeting in The Hongkong Cricket Club Pavilion at 5.30 p.m. on TUESDAY NEXT for all those interested in Hockey, and it is hoped that as many as possible will be able to attend.

Hongkong, October 10, 1919.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED, will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, on MONDAY, the 20th day of October, 1919, at Noon, for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit approving, the draft new Articles which will be submitted to the Meeting. A copy of such Articles and a copy of the existing Articles may be seen at the office of the General Managers in Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong. In such copy the portions of the proposed new Articles which differ from the old Articles are indicated by underlining in black ink.

Should the Meeting approve of such Articles with or without modification, the submitted Extraordinary Resolution will be proposed:—

"That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting, and for the purpose of identification substituted by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution of all the existing Articles thereof."

Should the Resolution be passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

Hongkong, October 10, 1919.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, October 15, 1919, commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Room, Duddell Street, A Quantity of Gent's & Lady's Brown & Black Boots & Shoes.

Also An Assortment of Woollen & Tweed Suit Lengths.

On view from Tuesday, the 14th inst. Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEORGE P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, October 10, 1919.

AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"MINERIC," arrived. Consignees of Cargo hereby informed that all Goods landed at their risk. Hazardous and/or extra Godowns of the Hongkong Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., hence delivery may be obtained.

No claims for the goods have been made. All goods remain in the Godowns, and will be subject to the 17th October, 1919.

All claims against the Godowns must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 24th October, 1919, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods must be left in the Godowns they will be examined on the 24th October, 1919.

No Free Invoice will be a bill of Lading will be countersigned by

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED, General Agents.

Hongkong, October 10, 1919.

NOTICES.

FRESH FISH AND FRUIT IN COLD STORAGE.

FRESH SALMON	per lb.	60 cents.
SMOKED	" "	80 "
KIPPERED HERRINGS	" "	50 "
SMOKED HADDOCKS	" "	60 "
ORANGES	per doz.	\$1.00
GRAPE FRUIT	each	20 "
LEMONS	" "	06 "

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

NEW COLUMBIA RECORDS.

A 5973	(Mr. SINE ...)	One step
	(THE MAN BEHIND THE HAMMER)	
A 6056	(FORGET ME NOT ...)	Waltz
	(THE MAGIC OF YOUR EYES)	
6044	(I'LL THINK OF YOU ...)	Fortrot
	(THERE'S A SERVICE FLAG FLYING)	One step

THE ANDERSON MUSIC COY. LTD.

(THE COLUMBIA SHOP)

16, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL. TEL. 1332.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. MOTOR DEPARTMENT.

DISTRIBUTORS FOR: COLE, DODGE AND OLDSMOBILE CARS, FEDERAL TRUCKS-FISK TYRES, HARLEY-DAVIDSON MOTORCYCLES, ARROW, BRENNAN, JACOBSEN, MEITZ, RED WING, ROBERTS, & VENN-SEVERIN MARINE ENGINES.

We stock Spare Parts also carry a complete line of Auto-Accessories and Motorboat Fittings.

MOTOR CAR STORAGE AND REPAIRS.

Repairs of all descriptions under European supervision. Re-painting a specialty.

INQUIRIES AND INSPECTION INVITED.

Call at our Motor Garage. No. 7 Russell Street OR Phone 859.

EXQUISITE PERFUMERY AND TOILET PREPARATIONS.

PRICKLY HEAT REMEDIES. ETC.

MODERATE PRICES.

COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

14, Queen's Road Central. Telephone No. 1877.

O. B. BEER

PRODUCE OF MANILA.

THE PREMIER BEER

NOW ON THE MARKET.

STOCKED BY ALL THE LEADING HOTELS & CLUBS IN THE COLONY.

Price per Case 6 doz. Pints, duty paid \$18.50.

AGENTS: GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

WINE MERCHANTS,

14, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

TEL. NO. 185.

SHIPPING

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA
& APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

SWAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,
AUSTRALASIA, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST &
SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.
SAILINGS FOR
MARSEILLES & LONDON.
VIA STRAITS, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
"KINJA"	31st October	22nd November	1st December
"MOYARA"	1st November	3rd December	17th January

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
"DUNERA"	12th November	26th November

CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS AND BANGKOK.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Calcutta about
"JAPAN"	22nd October	13th November

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Yokohama about
"GREGORY APCAR"	18th Oct.	25th October (Kobe)
"DUNERA"	24th Oct.	31st October (Shanghai)
"MOYARA"	7th Nov.	21st November

Wireless on all steamers.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, &c. apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
25, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.
(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA).

FOR PORT SAID.

S.S. "TENSHO MARU"

will be despatched on or about 17th October.

For Freight and Particulars apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Shipping cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS
with transshipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
and APCAR LINE.

Sailings from Hongkong.
For further particulars apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA
(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers Between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

JAPAN PORTS.

JAPAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

CELEBES MARU Thursday, 30th October.

ALPS MARU End of November.

GENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.

GUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

SEATTLE MARU Middle of November.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Suez.

INDUS MARU Wednesday, 22nd October.

SAIGON MARU Beginning of November.

SAIGON BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.

SHISEI MARU Saturday, 1st November.

MADRAS MARU Middle of November.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N.Z. and ADELAIDE.

VICTORIA & VANCOUVER—Tacoma via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama & Yokohama.

MANILA MARU Wednesday, 16th October.

AFRICA MARU Thursday, 16th November.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

AMAKUSA MARU Tuesday, 14th October.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

SUSUKI MARU Sunday, 12th October.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama & Yokohama.

INDO MARU Tuesday, 14th October.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager.

No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

TEOS. COOK & SON.

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, etc.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO
THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD at Tariff Rates.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
Cook's "BAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE," containing
Sailings and Passes from the Far East to all parts of the World, will
be forwarded free on application.

Telegraphic Address: "COOPOR." TEOS. COOK & SON.
Telephone No. 684.

Hongkong Hotel Buildings, Hongkong.
also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.
Office Overseas—LONDON, LONDON, E.C.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	NO. DATE
SEATTLE, SAMARANG & TEGAL	TAIKOO WAN YI	Oct. 11, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TUNGSHAN	TAIKOO WAN YI	Oct. 11, at 4 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	CHONG	Oct. 14, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	SUYATE	Oct. 14, at Noon.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO, NEWCHANG		
& TIENTSIN	HUTCHINSON	Oct. 14, at 3 p.m.
NEWCHANG	POOTING	Oct. 15, Daylight
SHANGHAI	EDITH	Oct. 15, at Noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TAIKOO WAN YI	Oct. 21, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Taichow (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wootung.		
BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow. For Freight or Passage apply to—		

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Telephone No. 38.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	STEAMERS	To SAIL
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	CHAKSANG	SATURDAY, Oct. 11, at Noon.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	LAISANG	THURSDAY, Oct. 16, at 3 p.m.
KOBE	FOORSANG	FRIDAY, Oct. 17, Daylight.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, Oct. 17, at 2 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This line has been re-organised and affords regular sailings to Calcutta
via Singapore and Rangoon.
Steamers from Calcutta proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan.
Steamers from Hongkong proceed via Straits and Calcutta to Japan.
All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Lights
and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai,
sometimes calling at Swatow.
Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets
can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bill of Lading
is issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger
accommodation; sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at
Haiphong via Indochina ports.

BOMBAY LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having
spacious accommodation for passengers.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuala Lumpur, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and
Sandakan.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service in reff from March to October between Hongkong and
Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.
Under British Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony
for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passport with their
Photographs and description thereof.
For Freight or Passage, apply to—

THE GENERAL MANAGERS
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Tel. No. 215.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong
"CONCOM" (Call at Shanghai and Kobe)	About October 22.
"SEATTLE SPIRIT"	About October 25.
"WHEATLAND"	About November 1.
"ENDICOTT"	About November 3.
"GREYCOCKER"	About December 20.

For PORTLAND direct.

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong
"HARLAND" (Call at Shanghai and Kobe)	About November 14.
"NISHIMARU"	About November 30.
"MONTAGUE"	About December 15.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Points.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephones 2477 & 2478. Fifth Floor, Hotel Mansions.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

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For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

STEAMERS

Leave Hongkong

About October 22.

About October 25.

About November 1.

About November 3.

About December 20.

SHIPPING

P. O. S.

HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki (Moji) Kobe & Yokohama)

STEAMERS

FROM HONGKONG

DUE VANCOUVER

Empress of Russia ... Oct. 30 ... Nov. 17

Empress of Japan ... Nov. 5 ... Nov. 26

Empress of Asia ... Nov. 27 ... Dec. 15

*Monteagle ... Dec. 19 ... Jan. 19

Empress of Russia ... Dec. 25 ... Jan. 19

Empress of Japan ... Dec. 31 ... Jan. 31

Empress of Asia ... Jan. 22 ... Feb. 9

Passage Fare Hongkong to United Kingdom.

Empress of Russia ... 16,800 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... \$583.00

Empress of Japan ... 16,800 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... \$583.00

Empress of Asia ... 16,800 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... \$583.00

*Monteagle ... 16,800 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... \$583.00

Fares subject to change without notice.

By Registration for Passage for Season 1920 now being made.

For particulars regarding passage rates, sailings and reservations, apply to the General Agent, P. O. S., 10, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

For freight rates and through bills of lading, apply to the General Agent, P. O. S., 10, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

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VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

TELEPHONE NO. 212.
CALL FLAG: "O" OVER AMB. PENNANT.

Have you noticed the enormous growth of

The China Mail?

Everybody is talking about it.

CHINA'S COTTON MILL INDUSTRY.

Many years have passed since the first cotton mill was erected in Shanghai, and those who can remember that date will now realize that the then pioneer industry has grown from its infancy, and today is one of the foremost industries of China. Shanghai is the most important centre of this industry in the whole of China and recent developments point to its retaining that distinction.

The climate of Shanghai and district is not so well adapted to cotton spinning as, say Lancashire, or New England, but this was only one of the difficulties encountered by the pioneers, but, which still remains more or less as a brake upon the wheels of production.

The task of initiating the Chinese into the rudiments of this industry fell to the engineers who came to China to install the first cotton mill machinery and full appreciation of this service is only possible by those closely acquainted with the difficulties that were surmounted.

Great credit is due to the firms who first made the introduction of this industry into China possible. The pioneer firm in this direction is Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., which firm has been established in China for over a hundred years.

No sooner is a cotton mill erected and put into operation than business begins to spring up in the immediate neighbourhood, and the nucleus of a colony made; particularly is this the case where mills are erected away from the large towns.

The Fuso Mill was erected in 1895 and is said to be the most modern and up-to-date mill in China at the present time. It is a long step from a hundred years ago to the present time, but the manner in which the cotton industry has grown during the last 25 years is evidence of what might be done in the future.

For if indeed any other industry offers the same prospects for the development of China's vast resources as the cotton industry. It creates a demand and supplies a need at one and the same time. Every new cotton mill erected in China requires to be supplied with raw cotton which makes its demand upon the farmers, while the mill in turn supplies the farmer and his family with clothing; consequently, in so far as this industry raises the standard of life, to that extent does it influence innumerable other businesses which exist or are called into being to supply the necessities and luxuries for the industrial classes.

There is scarcely any limit to the future of this business so far as China is concerned and very few, if any, countries present such amazing possibilities waiting to be exploited as these awaiting development by the Chinese themselves, and given a reasonable period of peace, this should be one of the most important factors in developing this great country industrially.

The natural development of this business was to some extent checked by the operations of the great war, because, when it is taken into consideration that the normal output per annum of the British spinning machinery manufacturers, before the war, was sufficient to equip cotton mills up to 5,000,000 spindles it is possible in a small measure to appreciate the effect of an almost total cessation of this enormous production during the last three or four years. "Strenuous" efforts are now being made to make up the lost ground but it will, of course, require considerable time to do this.

At the present time a large amount of business is being transacted in the sale of machinery for the equipment of new cotton mills. The Chinese have come to realize at last that it is far more profitable for them to spin their own yarn and weave cotton goods than it is to buy from Japan. Accordingly, there is likelihood of another Lancashire growing in China and it is not improbable that Shanghai will continue to be the centre of this great industry.

Since Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., undertook the enormous task of initiating the Chinese into the mysteries of cotton spinning and the erection of their mills, other firms have started business in this direction during the past few years. A notable firm, for instance, is Messrs. Andersen, Meyer & Co. who have been established in China for about ten years. This firm, according to all reports, is handling a large business with the Chinese, and the business acumen of America is thus well represented in the cotton mill industry of China.

During the middle of August last, an article appeared in the leading British newspaper in Shanghai on the "Rise of Chinese Cotton Mills." This article on such a vital topic concerning China will doubtless be translated into Chinese, and circulated amongst them. The knowledge contained therein will doubtless be appreciated by them, but it is to be expected that the Chinese will wonder why, when the cotton industry was being dealt with, that some mention was not made concerning the pioneers of this industry. Rather diverging statements were made as to the authorship of this article, one leading weekly stating that it had been written by the manager of one of the leading firms in Shanghai.

There were, however, some statements made in this article which were misleading to the public. Although the recent orders for the equipment of cotton mills and their erection in some cases, have been fairly well spread amongst the few firms handling this business, it is a matter of common knowledge that the pioneer firms in the cotton industry have the major share of business transactions. In all pioneer undertakings that are brought to a state nearing perfection, there are other competitors who, taking care of the example set by the successful companies, follow along the lines that have been proved the most profitable in dealings with the Chinese, and thus on the example set by older organizations do a fair amount of business.

When it is taken into consideration that nearly the whole of the native population of China depends for the most part on cotton garments for clothing purposes, the enormous demand for cotton goods requires but little enumeration. The mills in Shanghai are kept hard at work day and night, year in and year out, with the least cessation of labour that is possible, and even when this is the case, the great demand for cotton goods cannot be met. The enormous amount of cotton goods that Japan exports yearly to China, bears great evidence in this direction, and there is ample room in China for mills and yet more mills.

During the past years the cotton spinning industry in India has come forward with great strides, and in Lancashire, the competition from the Chinese themselves, and given a reasonable period of peace, this should be one of the most important factors in developing this great country industrially.

BRENTWOOD EJECTMENT SCENES.

An unusual scene occurred at an ejunction from a house at Brentwood. After the tenant's goods had been placed in the road a crowd of men, including many ex-soldiers, attacked the premises and smashed the windows and other breakable parts of the house. They were, however, prevented by the police and others from completing the destruction. The house was tenanted by a returned soldier and his family, but was wanted by a widow of a dead soldier and her family. The attack on the house was led by a party of men who came in a taxi and went away in the same.

SCOTTISH LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

SCOTTISH WAR MEMORIAL.

SHRINE ON DUNDEE CASTLE ROCK.

August 13.
The Committee appointed by the Secretary for Scotland to consider the question of a Scottish National War Memorial, has unanimously come to the opinion that the memorial "should take the form of a dedicated building or shrine erected on the apex of the Castle Rock, practically on the spot on which stood the ancient church built by King David I." The block known as "Bilgine," a remarkable outcrop of the rock, the highest point on Castle Hill, will form the centre point of the shrine, "just as does the rock around which the Mosque of Omar at Jerusalem is built, and also the rock at the apex of Mont St. Michel in Normandy, over which the great Church of St. Michael is centred, and which forms part of the actual floor of the Church." There is a subsidiary proposal, that such buildings as are suitable should be adopted for the purpose of providing accommodation for relics and trophies of Scottish units, for historical records of special value to the nation, and for the National Museum of Antiquities. This would mean the retention, however, of the western barracks which, the Committee admit, are "generally regarded as an eyesore," and their bulk "had the effect of spoiling the scale of the rock, as everyone who has studied old views of the Castle taken before its erection, must have felt."

MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE.

No notion of nobility ever cherished a leader pride of race or family than Andrew Carnegie, the son of a poor Dunfermline weaver. His ancestral devotion was not without justification. His father and mother were sprung from a sturdy Scottish stock distinguished by independence of spirit, high sense of honour, and devotion to public and patriotic interests. Doubtless in later years, he was apt unduly to extol the virtues and exaggerate the services of his kinsfolk. Then, after he had acquired world fame, and had engaged in enterprises which had brought him into contact with celebrities of all kinds in all parts of the world, he was at no pains to conceal his self-appreciation or to discourage acknowledgments of his wonderful abilities and successes. In social friendly gatherings he was wont, like Lincoln and Gladstone, to monopolize the talk. If any member of the company ventured to interpose an observation he was at once interrupted by a gesture, followed by "Just listen," and thereupon Mr. Carnegie proceeded to indulge in personal reminiscences and to describe interviews and conversations he had had with royalties, statesmen, men of science and commerce, in which, of course, he always figured as the victorious controversialist. This tendency to garrulosity and self-adulation was happily unmarred by any harshness of judgment or uncharitableness of temper, except, perhaps when naval and military armaments and the devices of the man of war excited his indignation. And throughout his whole career, and in the midst of social temptations that would have turned the head of a weaker man, he was ever ready to give first place in his estimates of his contemporaries and friends to moral worth or intellectual strength.

MR. CARNEGIE AND SCOTTISH STUDENTS.

Of the various benefactions made to Scotland by Mr. Carnegie the most notable and the furthest reaching in its effects was his gift of two millions sterling to our Universities, half to assist in the payment of fees of students of small means, the other half to extend the activities of the Universities by the provision of equipment and the facilities of study. Fees in the Scottish Universities of last century were small; entrance was open to any youth of parts; bursaries were numerous. In theory Napoleon's maxim of "la carrière ouverte aux talents" found a noble fulfilment. Champions of the virtues of independence and self-help found in the poor student of Scotland their most worthy example. But there was a darker side to the picture. The bursary might be £20. Of that sum fees swallowed up from six to ten guineas, and on the remainder the bursar had to buy books and support himself in a garret in a students' quarter. It could only be done by the exercise of the most rigid economy, and too often only by devoting to the payment of fees what was properly required for food and clothing. The mean and scanty fare of student days brought many a promising youth to an early grave and dimmed many bright hopes. When Mr. Carnegie instituted the University Trust in 1892, his gift lightened the horizon for many thousands of ambitious Scottish youths. Assistance from the Trust was limited to the payment of fees, but once the fees were paid, the bursary which remained, instead of being totally inadequate, was sufficient to maintain the student in food and reasonable comfort. There has been an instance in which Mr. Carnegie's generosity was abused; but they were few.

In its broad results the scheme has been of untold benefit to the promising scholar whose home circumstances precluded him from remaining a charge on his family through the years of College life. EARL HAIG OF BEMERSYDE. A happy choice of a Peesage title is made by Sir Douglas Haig, Earl Haig of Bemersyde. It is particularly gratifying to the Scottish people: it fulfils the most famous of all the sayings of Thomas the Rhymer, the Border seer,—"Tide, tide, what'er betide, There'll be a Haig of Bemersyde." It is a title that holds in it the romance of history and the glamour of tradition. It gives an almost startling significance to the ancient prophecy which for generations has been familiar to the mouths of Border Scots. The estate and house of Bemersyde lies by the Tweed, between the Abbeys of Melrose and Dryburgh. The origin of the Haig family is lost in the mists of antiquity. The most probable theory is that the name is the territorial appellation of one of the Northern rovers who settled in the ninth century on the peninsula of Cotentin, in Normandy, the most northerly cape of which is known in old French as La Hague. The first authentic mention of the possession of Bemersyde by the de la Hagues is in a charter of the year 1215. From that time Bemersyde has certainly been owned by the Haigs. In the list of the Scottish nobles who swore fealty to Edward I. at Berwick in 1296 is Johan de la Hage. A few years afterwards this same Johan joined Wallace, and was with him at the battle of Stirling Bridge. Succeding representatives of the family fought in many of the battles of Scottish history. One was killed at Halidon Hill, and another at the battle of Otterburn. Haigs also fought at Sauchieburn and Anstruther Moor, and one of them was killed at Flodden. In the struggles of the 17th century the family passed through many vicissitudes, but the estate of Bemersyde never went from their hands. A Haig was implicated in the Jacobite Rebellion of 1715, and his son, also a Jacobite, endeavoured to raise the Clackmannanshire branch of the family in support of Prince Charles in 1745.

THE CHINA MAIL.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

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The Committee appointed by the Secretary for Scotland to consider the question of a Scottish National War Memorial, has unanimously come to the opinion that the memorial "should take the form of a dedicated building or shrine erected on the apex of the Castle Rock, practically on the spot on which stood the ancient church built by King David I." The block known as "Bilgine," a remarkable outcrop of the rock, the highest point on Castle Hill, will form the centre point of the shrine, "just as does the rock around which the Mosque of Omar at Jerusalem is built, and also the rock at the apex of Mont St. Michel in Normandy, over which the great Church of St. Michael is centred, and which forms part of the actual floor of the Church." There is a subsidiary proposal, that such buildings as are suitable should be adopted for the purpose of providing accommodation for relics and trophies of Scottish units, for historical records of special value to the nation, and for the National Museum of Antiquities. This would mean the retention, however, of the western barracks which, the Committee admit, are "generally regarded as an eyesore," and their bulk "had the effect of spoiling the scale of the rock, as everyone who has studied old views of the Castle taken before its erection, must have felt."

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MOUNT LAVINIA SHOOTING INCIDENT.

MR. W. H. B. CARBERRY'S REPORT.

AUSTRALIAN MYTH NAILED TO THE COUNTER.

MR. SHIBAGAKI IN ROLE OF MISCHIEF-MAKER.

The following is the report of the Police Magistrate of Colombo on the inquiry held by him on the 26th August, regarding the shooting incident which occurred at the Mount Lavinia Hotel on the 15th August:— I have gone into this matter very carefully in order to ascertain two principal points— (1). Whether the shot that injured Mrs. Shibagaki and her brother was fired by an Australian soldier or by Mr. Bracegirdle. (2). Whether the person who fired it was guilty of a rash and negligent act in doing so. On the first point I have not the slightest doubt whatever and am satisfied that— THE SHOT WAS FIRED BY MR. BRACEGIRDLE, and that no Australian soldier had anything whatever to do with it. Contrasting the evidence of Mr. Bracegirdle with that of Mrs. Shibagaki and her brother, I find that the former has made a plain and candid statement of the facts, whereas the latter lady and gentleman have come down from their statement of positive assurance to the Police that they saw an Australian soldier fire the shot at them to the admission, before me, that they did not see the shot fired at all—the position they were sitting in, facing southwards, and the fact that at the moment the shot was fired, they were both looking into a camera clearly proves that they could not possibly have seen the shot fired. But Mrs. Shibagaki says that, immediately after the shot was fired, she looked up and saw an Australian soldier standing at the northern end of the front verandah, with a gun in his hand in front of him. Mr. Naga Tomi Kenichi, Mrs. Shibagaki's brother, makes a similar statement. The further says that, before the shot was fired, he saw an Australian soldier in uniform walking about the lounge of the hotel with a gun. Now, the first of these statements is negatived by all the other witnesses, i.e., by Mr. Bracegirdle, the hotel butler, Silva, and the extra waiter, Elbin Gomez, the second is negatived by Mr. Bracegirdle. Both Mrs. Shibagaki and her brother might have easily mistaken the soldier shooting coat into which Mr. Bracegirdle had changed before he came down from his room with his gun, for a soldier's khaki coat. There are many other points in the evidence which must lead to the only conclusion one can arrive at and that is, that it was Mr. Bracegirdle and not an Australian soldier who fired the shot that injured Mrs. Shibagaki and her brother.

Mr. Bracegirdle was shooting crows that afternoon; it is an established fact that he shot and killed two crows with the only shot fired about the time when Mrs. Shibagaki and her brother were injured, a fact that neither of these two persons is in a position to deny. Mr. Bracegirdle's statement is a very straightforward one, corroborated in many particulars by the other witnesses, Silva the butler, Elbin Gomez, the waiter, and by Miss Davis, the Manageress. I see no reason whatever to disbelieve Mr. Bracegirdle.

A BASE AND DISHONOURABLE SUGGESTION HAS BEEN MADE.

absolutely without any foundation, that Mr. Bracegirdle has taken the blame for this accident on his shoulders for a monetary consideration. This suggestion can only be dismissed at once as utterly false and wicked. It was made, apparently by Mrs. Shibagaki's husband, who, it would appear, had fully made up his mind to try and create mischief between the Japanese and Australian authorities out of this incident. Mr. Shibagaki was present throughout my inquiry though I did not examine him, his evidence being unnecessary as not bearing on any of the facts. He appeared, from his behaviour at my inquiry, to be a gentleman of a most excitable nature, and several times attempted to interfere with the evidence of witnesses while it was being given, so much so that I had to threaten to turn him away from the inquiry unless he desisted if the evidence of the hotel watcher, Katchon, be true, it only shows how far Mr. Shibagaki was prepared to go to create mischief. I see no reason for disbelieving this witness. Katchon; he surely could not have invented such a story as he has told and he says he told the Manageress, Miss Davis, about it when he came to work the next morning. I forgot to question Miss Davis on this point, but Superintendent Attygalle informed me, immediately after the inquiry, that this was correct. I do not think I need labour the first point I have to decide any further. Now, as to the second point. On the evidence I am satisfied that Mrs. Shibagaki and her brother were seated on the rock market L. on Superintendent Attygalle's sketch plan. When the shot was fired by Mr. Bracegirdle, from the door A,

SOLDIERS FOR THE MINISTRY.

In the summary of proceedings for 1918 of the Central Advisory Council of Training for the Ministry it is stated that the work had naturally centred round the recruiting for the Ministry from the forces, and in January last there were 2,050 names on the register of Service candidates, the armistice having brought a very great increase of the number. Two important reports had passed through the council. The first dealt with the cases of men who had suffered from permanent injury at the war, and gave suggestions as to what should or should not be considered as disqualifying a man for the ministry, and the other dealt with the syllabus for study and with the examination of Service candidates. During 1918 men were being helped to courses at Oxford, Cambridge, Durham (St. John's), Ridley Hall, Highbury, Lichfield, Salisbury, Burgh, Mirfield, Oundle, and Bishops' College, Chesham. But the number of candidates who had reached this point was naturally very small, and most of them had already chosen their theological colleges when they came before the committee, so that the list given is accidental rather than typical.

DIPHTHERIA—HOW IT MAY BE AVOIDED.

DIPHTHERIA is usually contracted when the child has a cold. The cold prepares the child's nose for the reception and development of the diphtheria germs. When there are cases of diphtheria in the neighbourhood children that have colds should be kept at home and if the steps are not recovered, give them Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and they will not have to remain at home long. It is also clean the child's nostrils with a cloth when it has a cold, and minimize the risk of contracting infectious diseases. For sale by all druggists and storekeepers.

Union Suits

These Union Suits of underwear are built for comfort. They do away with the extra material around the waist and prevent that uncomfortable feeling of the undervest "wriggling" up.

Made of a fine soft knit material and cut on scientific lines ensuring a perfect fit.

We stock them with both long or short legs in all sizes.

Acknowledged by wearers to be the Perfect Suit of underwear.

MACKINTOSH

& CO. LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

16 Des Vaux Road.

Telephone 29.

N.Y.K. INSURANCE VENTURE.

It will be remembered that it was reported some time ago that the N.Y.K. was planning to run an insurance business besides the present steamship service, in order to make the best use of its large reserve. We now learn that this plan receives strong support among the enterprising shareholders of the company, and there are expectations of the plan maturing. It is said that the Board of Directors, recognising the importance and necessity of the scheme, has been making careful investigations. In the opinion of the Board, it is rather difficult to start a brand new company and it is, therefore, more advisable to buy up some company already existing. The Fuso Marine Insurance Company with a capital of \$10,000,000, is regarded as a good candidate for the purpose, in view of the fact that the president of the company is Mr. Kato Seiki, who was formerly Vice-President of the N.Y.K. and is even now a Councillor to the firm. It is rumoured that many capitalists connected with the N.Y.K. have been taking up important positions in the insurance company in question since last year, and this is conjectured as due to the plan the N.Y.K. has in view. In fact, shareholders of this insurance company possessing over 100 shares are said to be mostly N.Y.K. men. We also learn that negotiations have several times been opened between the N.Y.K. management and Mr. Kato of the Fuso Marine Insurance Company in regard to the matter under consideration. Considering the various advantages arising out of the projected combination and the small objections to the scheme on the part of the influential shareholders of both companies, it is anticipated that the scheme may materialise with the return of Baron Kondo, President of the N.Y.K. from Europe. It may be mentioned that a rumour has it that the N.Y.K. intends to double the capital of its present insurance company to \$20,000,000 if it succeeds in buying the company. It is, of course, common enough for shipping companies to be their own insurance company, as a company with a big fleet and an ample reserve can face any accidental losses with equanimity. The N.Y.K. project appears, however, to include general marine insurance, which is very unusual. Considering the relations of the N.Y.K. to the Japanese Government it will be surprising if the independent insurance interests do not make a considerable protest.

and when they are likely to be wandering about the rocks and the sea shore in the neighbourhood of the hotel. The question therefore arises, whether Mr. Bracegirdle exercised sufficient prudence in firing a gun seawards from the hotel premises at such an hour and whether he took sufficient precaution before doing so to see that no one was anywhere near or within range of his gun. This is a question for the Police authorities to decide on the facts. In my own opinion Mr. Bracegirdle was certainly on the border line of committing a rash and negligent act. He, however, offered an ample and unreserved apology, repeated three or four times verbally and in writing, as soon as he became aware of the accident. This apology Mr. Shibagaki flatly refused to accept.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT SAYS: Mr. Shibagaki, obviously without any serious attempt to verify the strange story told to him, laid a formal protest with the Governor. He afterwards cabled copiously to the Japanese Government, and interviewed eminent Japanese statesmen on their way home from—be it noted—the Peace Conference! Mr. Shibagaki succeeded even beyond his expectations though perhaps with ultimate results which will be less satisfactory than he anticipates. In creating an international situation, for at the present moment, as we know from cable enquiries we have received, the whole of Australia as well as Japan agog with excitement over the Bracegirdle-Shibagaki affair, and His Excellency the Governor has been compelled to arm himself with data to meet enquiries from an alarmed Secretary of State.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

Level and Storage of water in reservoirs on the 1st October, 1919—

CITY AND DISTRICT WATER WORKS

LEVEL.	1918.	1919.
At 5 ft. level.	17 ft. 1 in. Below over- flow.	17 ft. 1 in. Below over- flow.
At 10 ft. level.	12 ft. 6 in. Below over- flow.	12 ft. 6 in. Below over- flow.
At 15 ft. level.	8 ft. 1 in. Below over- flow.	8 ft. 1 in. Below over- flow.
At 20 ft. level.	4 ft. 6 in. Below over- flow.	4 ft. 6 in. Below over- flow.
At 25 ft. level.	1 ft. 1 in. Below over- flow.	1 ft. 1 in. Below over- flow.
At 30 ft. level.	Below over- flow.	Below over- flow.

Consumption of water in the City and District in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of September.

1918.	1919.
City	1,150.74
District	1,150.74
Total	2,301.48

Constant supply in all districts during September of both 1918 and 1919.

KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL.

LEVEL.	1918.	1919.
At 5 ft. level.	17 ft. 1 in. Below over- flow.	17 ft. 1 in. Below over- flow.
At 10 ft. level.	12 ft. 6 in. Below over- flow.	12 ft. 6 in. Below over- flow.
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At 30 ft. level.	Below over- flow.	Below over- flow.

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of September.

1918.	1919.
City	1,150.74
District	1,150.74
Total	2,301.48

The Government Analyst's reports show that the water is of excellent quality.

Public Works Department.

W. CHATELAIN,
Water Authority.

WHAT MRS. DONN DID

When Her Little Boy Had a Cold.

Mrs. F. Donn, of Woodstock, Ontario, Canada, is one of the thousands of mothers who keep Baby's Own Tablets in the house ready for immediate use when the little ones get out of sorts. She writes:

"I have been using Baby's Own Tablets for my children, and find them a very satisfactory medicine. When my little boy had a cold I gave him the Tablets at night, and in the morning he was all right. I give them to the children for constipation, and find their action prompt and gentle."

To mothers everywhere Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, are a real friend. They are equally harmless and helpful to the youngest infant as to the child of 6 years or more. They are specific for indigestion, colic, diarrhoea, simple fever, teething, and promote restful sleep and good appetite, drive out worms. Obtainable from chemists, also at 50 cents the retail price from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 26 Southview Road, Shanghai.

SUNSHINE AND COMMON SENSE.

DON'T doctor your blood for rheumatism. Use an external application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm in a few days it will get you up and out into the sunshine, then Nature will restore the rich red blood to your veins and soon rid the system of this troublesome disease. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, 10th OCTOBER, 1919.
OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.
11 A.M.

BANKS.		
Hongkong Bank,	...	\$670 n.
MALAYA INSURANCE.		
Canton Ins.	...	\$440 b.
North China Ins.	...	T. 300 b.
Union Ins.	...	\$315 a.
Yangtze Ins.	...	\$370 n.
Far Easterns	...	T. 23 b.

FIRE INSURANCE.		
China Fire Ins. ....	...	\$138 n.
Hongkong Fire Ins. ....	...	\$348 b.
SHIPPING.		
Douglases ....	...	\$82 n.
H.K. Steamboats ....	...	\$241 n.
Indo-Chinese (Prot.) ....	...	\$31 n.
Do. (Det.) ....	...	\$198 n.
Shell Transporto. ....	...	185/- b.
Star Line. ....	...	\$31 n.

China Sugars	...	...	...	\$177 n.
Malayan Sugars	...	...	...	\$48 n.

Mining.		
Kailan Mining Adm. ⁽¹⁾	75/-	b.
Langkat	T 20	b.

Shanghai Loans	200	200	200	—
S'hai Explorations	200	200	200	—
Raubs...	200	200	200	22.10 n.

Tronoh Mines.....	38/9 b.
Ural Caspians	47/8 n.
<hr/> DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &c.	
H. & K. Wharfs	\$ 111 1/2 b. 111 1/2 sa.

H. & W. Docks	...	...	\$177 D.
Shal Docks	...	...	T 120 SA.
New Engineerings	...	...	T. 29 D.
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.			

Central Estates	...	\$108 1/2 n.
Hongkong Hotels	...	\$120 n.
Hongkong Lands	...	\$120 b.
Hampshire	...	\$91 b.

TAIYO & CO.	BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE TO ORDER	No. 12, Wyndham St.

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BANKS.

Banking Service with AMERICA—direct and personal.

EXPORTERS or importers now engaged in, or thinking of, trade with America would do well to consider not only the special nature of our facilities, but also the personal interest we take in every one of our customers' transactions.

First of all, we offer direct banking service—without intermediary dealings, or unnecessary delays.

Equally important is our personal service. Every transaction is followed through, both here and in America, by our own representatives with a personal interest, the value of which is evident in the service rendered.

May we talk with you about America?

Head Office—NEW YORK

Other branches in

Shanghai—Hankow—Peking—Tientsin—Manila, Canton.

Asia Banking Corporation HONGKONG.

[STOCKHOLDING BANKS]

Anglo and London, Paris National Bank, San Francisco Bankers Trust Company, New York City Continental & Commercial National Bank, Chicago, Ill. First National Bank of Portland, Oregon Guaranty Trust Company of New York Guardian Savings Trust Co., Cleveland. Mercantile Bank of the Americas, New York City National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Washington. National Shawmut Bank, Boston, Mass.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, October 10, 1919.

On London,

Bank Wire,

On demand,

30 days sight,

Credit, 4 months sight,

Documentary, 4 months sight,

On Paris,

On demand,

Credit, 4 months sight,

On New York,

On demand,

Credit, 30 days sight,

On Bombay,

Wire,

On demand,

On Calcutta,

On demand,

On Singapore,

On demand,

On Manila,

On demand,

On Shanghai,

On demand,

30 days sight (private paper), nom.

On Yokohama,

Gold Seal, 100 fine (per ton),

Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate) \$470 n.

Silver (per oz.),

SUBSIDIARY COIN.

Hongkong 50 cents sub.,

10 "

5 "

Chinese coins,

Bar Silver in Hongkong,

Chinese Copper Cash,

Chinese Copper Cents,

Rate of Native Interest,

Chinese Sub. Coin,

Hongkong Sub. Coin,

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THE CHINESE MERCHANTS BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: 13, Queen's Road, Central.

General Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received at rates which may be ascertained on application.

The Bank also conducts a Savings Department.

DONG TOY, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, Sept. 15, 1919.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office: 4 Des Voeux Road, Central.

Branches: Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, etc.

DOMESTIC & FOREIGN BANKING.

SERVICE PROMPT.

Current, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear interest at Rates 2%, 4%, 5%, respectively.

Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will be welcomed.

J. CHANG LY, Manager.

Hongkong, July 7, 1919.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up — \$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, etc. Goods received on Storage.

Loans made on Mercantile, Industrial, and other securities.

Loans made on the Provident System.

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